

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 20 of 1890.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND RÁJPUTÁNA,

Received up to 19th May 1890.

POLITICAL.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 14th May, gives the

Circulation,
500 copies.

substance of Sir W. W. Hunter's

Sir W. W. Hunter's
scheme for the reform of Indian
Legislative Councils. scheme for the reform of Indian
Legislative Councils, as published in

the London *Times*, and observes that his scheme does not differ much from that of the National Congress. There would be no harm if the number of the Members of the Supreme Legislative Council were fixed at a somewhat lower figure than 80, which has been recommended by the Congress. But 30, which has been suggested by Sir W. W. Hunter, is palpably a very small number. He is of opinion that the Members should be elected by the existing public bodies, while the Congress recommends the establishment of Electoral Colleges for the purpose. It is difficult to understand why he considers the scheme of the Congress new and impracticable. If his proposal were adopted, Government would experience great difficulty in deciding which public associations should be enfranchised and which not, and would be liable to the charge of making invidious distinctions, but the Congress scheme is free from such an objection. However, his scheme is undoubtedly a great

improvement on Lord Cross' and Mr. Plowden's Bills, and is very similar to that of the Congress. If it were adopted with some necessary modifications, the Congress would be satisfied to some extent and would not consider its efforts entirely unsuccessful. Even Sir W. W. Hunter's scheme is sure to secure fair representation in the Supreme Legislature for all classes of the community before long.

Circulation,
540 copies.

Condemnation of the reference made to the anti-cowkilling movement by Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khán in the Muhammadan memorial to Parliament.

The Oudh Akhbár (Lucknow), of the 13th May, observes that the elective principle is by no means suited to this country, and that the Hindus in their memorial to Parliament in support of Lord Cross' Bill have clearly pointed out the

disadvantages which would accrue from the introduction of that principle. But none of their objections is based on religious prejudice. The *Oudh Akhbár* highly disapproves of the reference made by Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khán to the anti-cowkilling agitation in the petition which he has forwarded in the name of the Muhammadan community; and remarks that though such a reference is well calculated to enlist the sympathies of ignorant Musalmáns, it will be condemned by all thoughtful men. It is a matter of deep regret that persons of high rank and position should seek to excite enmity between the Hindus and Musalmáns in this way.

Circulation,
540 copies.

Rája Shiva Prasad,
C.I.E., and the National
Congress meeting, Benares,

The Oudh Akhbár (Lucknow), of the 16th May, advertising to the National Congress meeting held at the Carmichael Library, Benares, on the 10th idem, observes that the assembly did not consist of

even 100 men, among those present being Bábu Rámkáli Chaudhri, Rája Shiva Prasad, C.I.E., Rai Baldeo Bakhsh, and Babu Madhusudan Das. Babu Rámkáli Chaudhri occupied the chair, and Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya of Allahabad opened the proceedings with a long speech, the substance of which was simply that Government had ruined this country, and that more than half the population went to bed nightly in a condition of semi-starvation: but that

Mr. Bradlaugh had undertaken to deliver the country from its present distress. A resolution condemning Lord Cross' Bill was then passed. With the permission of the president, Rája Shiva Prasad addressed the meeting, advising the audience to send for a copy of the memorial adopted by the Lucknow Anti-Congress meeting and to sign it. He desired to read out a letter which he had prepared for a friend, but the president told him that his speech was irrelevant. The Rája thanked the president and left the meeting. He cannot be too highly praised for his courage; he does not hesitate to lecture even those men whom he knows his advice will be unpalatable to.

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The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 14th May, with reference to the same meeting, observes

Circulation,
500 copies.

The same.

that Rája Shiva Prasad knew very well that his speech would have no effect on the audience. Apparently his secret object in attending the meeting was that his hostile comments on the Congress might lead the audience to insult him, and that in that case he would have a good opportunity for resenting it by abusing and denouncing the Congress. With the same evil object he attended the annual Congress held at Allahabad in 1888. But he was equally disappointed in his object at both places.

The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 11th May, in an article headed "Election versus Selection and Nomination," observes that

Circulation,
300 copies.

Election *versus* selection and nomination. the memorials got up by Anti-Congressionists against Mr. Bradlaugh's Bill at the instigation of Anglo-Indian officials may create some misapprehension in the minds of some men in England, but that the memorials can do no harm to the Congress. The requests of the Congress will not be acceded to by Government until the people in England are convinced of the necessity for the reform of Government. The Anglo-Indians can only make the task of the Congress a little more difficult by their misrepresentations. The memorials got up by Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khán and Munshi Nawal Kishore present the strange spectacle of intelligent men declaring themselves unfit for the grant

of any privileges to them by Government. Again, the memorials do not even support Lord Cross' Bill, which they are intended to do, inasmuch as they recommend the nomination system, whereas the Bill provides for selection, which is quite different from nomination. Even Government itself condemns the nomination system. Under the new Bill the Viceroy or the Lieutenant-Governor will not be able to appoint any man he pleases a Member of his Council. He will have to frame rules subject to the approval of the Secretary of State, and according to those rules he will select Members from among the men nominated by the Chambers of Commerce, Universities and other public bodies and associations.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 11th May, says that The Anglo-Indians and the *Pioneer* threatens that if the the elective principle. elective principle were introduced, the Anglo-Indians would throw Government into difficulties. Evidently in that case they would first behead Lord Lansdowne, Sir Steuart Bayley and Sir Auckland Colvin, who have recommended the adoption of that principle. An attack would be made on Government House, Calcutta, from the "Englishman" office. It is doubtful whether the men of Aligarh or those of the "Pioneer" Press would lead the attack on Government House at Allahabad.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Hindustan* (Kálákankar), of the 13th May, referring to the statement of the London correspondent of the Madras *Hindu*, to the effect that Lord Lansdowne in a despatch sent to the Secretary of State in February last, regarding the India Councils Bill, has recommended the introduction of some form of election, and that his lordship's opinion is supported by Sir Steuart Bayley and Sir Auckland Colvin, observes that the statement is a startling one, particularly as his lordship was previously reported to have opposed the elective system. But the London correspondent of the *Hindustan* seldom initiates false alarms, and therefore the *Hindustan* is disposed to give credence to his statement.

above referred to. Lord Lansdowne, Lord Connemara, Sir Steuart Bayley and Sir Auckland Colvin being in favour of election, it may be hoped that election in some form or other will be introduced. As the strong opposition offered to the Allahabad National Congress in these provinces was due to Sir Auckland Colvin's instigation, His Honor's coming over to the side of the National Congress is a matter of great surprise. But His Honor is a Liberal, and appears to have been convinced that a national feeling has grown up in this country, and that the natives will not be satisfied until the elective principle is conceded. Other opponents, too, of the National Congress are likely to change front in course of time in the same way.

The *Almora Akhbár*, of the 12th May, recommends the approval of the elective extension of the elective principle to the Legislative Councils, on the ground that the elected Members would make a point of getting the popular grievances redressed, and that the measure, far from weakening Government, as alleged by the Anti-Congressionists, would serve to strengthen the foundations of British rule by increasing its popularity. The Councils as at present constituted are mere shams.

Circulation,
94 copies.

The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 11th May, condemns the difference of opinion regarding the passing or otherwise of Munshi Muhamad Hidayat Rasul's motion at the Lucknow Congress meeting. The attacks made on it by the *Azad* and other Anti-Congress newspapers in connection with its publication of the proceedings of the Lucknow National Congress meeting as malicious. The editor of the *Hindustáni*, Babu Ganga Prashad Varma, was not present at the meeting during the debate regarding Munshi Muhamad Hidayat Rasul's proposal. He arrived at the conclusion of the debate, and he and some of his friends carried home with them the impression that the proposal was not put to the vote and was not passed. On the other hand, it would seem that Shaikh Raza Husain Khán and some other gentlemen are under the impression that the motion was passed. This shows that there exists some missapprehension regard-

ing the matter. But the charge brought against the *Hindustáni* of intentionally misrepresenting the proceedings is false and malicious. The anti-congressionists have no reason to be jubilant over such quarrels among the congressionists. There may exist differences of opinion among them in matters of detail, but they are all agreed in regard to the chief principles. It is believed that Munshi Nawal Kishore made overtures to Shaikh Raza Husain Khán in view to inducing him to join the anti-congress party, but the Munshi will not forget for the term of his natural life the reply which he received from the Shaikh.

The *Najmul Akhbár* (Etawah), of the 16th May, with reference to the letter published by
The same.
Shaikh Raza Husain Khán in the
Express and other newspapers, accusing the *Hindustáni* of publishing a false account of the proceedings of the late Lucknow National Congress meeting, is glad to notice that the Shaikh has at last found out the fraudulent proceedings of the Congressionists, and hopes that he will keep aloof from the Congress in future.

Circulation,
200 copies,

Munshi Muhammad Hidáyat Rasul and Babu Ganga Prasad Varma. Munshi Muhammad Hidáyat Rasul of Lucknow, who accuses Babu Ganga Prasad Varma, editor of the *Hindustáni*, of making misstatements in connection with his proposal at the last Bombay National Congress and the Lucknow National Congress meeting, to the effect that the number of Muhammadan Members in the Viceroy's Legislative Council should be equal to that of the Hindu Members. The Munshi states that when his proposal was not favorably received at the Bombay Congress, he and a number of other Muhammadan delegates held a private meeting at night and resolved to sever their connection with the Congress if the proposal was not accepted. They did not intend to attend the Congress the next day, but Mr. Bhimji, Abdulah Dharmji and some other Musalmáns called upon them and induced them to attend the assembly by taking solemn oaths. As the

Munshi had to support the resolution regarding the repeal of the Arms Act that day, he availed himself of the opportunity to speak emphatically in support of the proposal mooted by him the preceding day. The Babu has declared that the Munshi withdrew his proposal and even offered an apology for it. But the Munshi did nothing of the kind, as will be perceived from his speech at the Bombay Congress. With reference to the account published in the *Hindustáni* of the debate which took place regarding the Munshi's proposal at the National Congress meeting held at Lucknow on the 18th April (see pages 257 and 258 of the Selections from Vernacular Newspapers for the week ending 28th April 1890), the Munshi condemns the account as false. The Munshi's proposal was seconded by Hakim Sayyid Kasim Ali. Pandit Sham Narain made a speech in which he spoke of the importance of the existence of friendly relations between the Hindus and Musalmáns, and which was in support of the proposal. But Banshi Lál Singh declared that such a proposal was opposed to the principles of the National Congress. The Munshi then threatened to leave the meeting in disgust. Shaikh Raza Husain Khán, president, interfered and declared that if such proposals were so lightly treated, the Musalmáns would have nothing to do with the Congress, and that the proposal represented the views of the whole Muhammadan community. Rája Rámpal Singh referred to the identity of interests of Hindus and Musalmáns, and said that the Hindus would not be well-advised in quarrelling with the Musalmáns and thus injuring themselves. After the Rája's speech the Munshi resubmitted his proposal and it was unanimously carried and signed by the president. The Munshi censures Babu Ganga Prasad Varma for publishing an alleged false version of the story.

The *Naiyar-i-Ázam* (Moradabad), of the 12th May, Circulation,
250 copies.

The alleged objectionable proceedings of the Congressionists at Moradabad in obtaining signatures to their memorial against Lord Cross' Bill in a fraudulent way.

There is no copy of the memorial

With the papers on which signatures are obtained, and men are often induced to sign the papers by being told that the memorial contains a request for the abolition of the income tax. The congressionists sometimes affix the names of their friends and servants to the petition even without their knowledge and consent.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The Hindustán (Kálákankar), of the 16th May, on the authority of a Moradabad correspondent, states that it is rumoured that a notice has been issued offering remuneration to men who interest themselves in obtaining signatures to the memorial in support of Lord Cross' Bill, at the rate of one rupee for 250 signatures. Have the honourable *Pioneer* and the still more honourable *Aligarh Institute Gazette* heard of the rumour or not? How is it that such rumours do not reach the ears of the correspondents of the *Pioneer*? The signatures obtained in this way will be laid before Parliament against those obtained by the true patriots and friends of the country. Shame! Shame!

ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The Amritsar correspondent of the Hindustán (Kálákankar), of the 15th May, condemns the charges brought by the Lahore *Tribune* against Mr. Warburton, the District Superintendent of Police,

Amritsar, in connection with the preparation of descriptive rolls of persons who have been convicted by criminal courts as unfounded; praises Mr. Warburton for his ability and justice; and observes that he has greatly checked theft, gambling, prostitution and other objectionable practices in the district. With reference to Nitved Kunwari, the writer says that she is a Brahman widow. She continued to live with her father-in-law after her husband's death, leading an immoral life. One night she secretly made over all the jewellery and money which she found in her father-in-law's cash box to her paramour of the Khatik caste, and next

(315.)

morning gave out that the property had been carried away by thieves. The police made an investigation and found all the property in the possession of her paramour. She was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment. Since her release from jail she has regularly been practising prostitution. Her descriptive roll was prepared by the police at the Hathi-gate police station with the assistance of a woman who examined her person. Hence it will be perceived that she was not ill-treated by the police. The inhabitants of Amritsar would have been well pleased had she been treated in a way rougher than that alleged by the *Tribune*. She has not committed suicide, but lives with her paramour of the Khatik caste, above referred to. Such women were properly dealt with under native rule. They were taken through the city in which they lived on the backs of donkeys, their faces being coloured black and turned towards the tail.

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The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 15th May, commenting upon the above communication of its Amritsar correspondent,

Circulation,
500 copies.

The same, expresses satisfaction that the charges brought against the police by the Lahore *Tribune* are exaggerated and false, and censures its correspondent for not having sent his communication earlier. The *Hindustán* sees no reason to disbelieve his statement, but does not understand why Mr. Warburton, if he is innocent, does not institute criminal proceedings against the *Tribune*. He had better clear the character of the Amritsar police before the criminal court and bring his slanderers to justice.

The *Bhárat Jiwan* (Benares), of the 12th May, states that there is a very old Hindu temple of the goddess Durga at Benares, and that a large tank of water belonging to the temple is situated close by. As the water of the tank was dirty, the priests placed some fish into the tank. The Musalmáns living in the neighbourhood commenced fishing, but on a complaint being made by the priests to

Circulation,
1,500 copies.

The alleged outrage committed on a Hindu temple at Benares by Musalmáns.

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the District Magistrate, he forbade fishing in the tank. Lately the Mussalmáns again began to fish ; when the priests protested, they threatened to use violence. Baij Nath, one of the priests, was waylaid and ill-treated by them at Bhadaini last week. On the 8th May some Musalmáns went suddenly into the temple at night, assaulted the priests, and robbed the idol of its jewellery. The outrage has created a deep sensation among the Hindu community of Benares, and since then the temple has been opened only once a day in the evening, as another outrage is apprehended. The Magistrate should make a thorough inquiry and make an example of the offenders. A Muhammadan constable has been located at the temple, but a Muhammadan is not a proper man to guard it on such an occasion.

Circulation,
540 copies.

A kanúngo writing to the *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of The nomination of candi. the 15th May, drawing attention to dates for tahsídárships. the rules regarding the nomination of candidates for tahsídárships in these provinces, observes that 44 candidates are nominated every year by the Collectors, Commissioners, and the Board of Revenue. The existing vacancies are filled by men from among those candidates ; and the remaining candidates are divided into two classes, *A* and *B* : class *A* including those who are considered unfit for tahsídárships, and class *B* those who are considered properly qualified. The candidates in class *A* being rejected as unfit, of course, deserve no further notice ; but the case of those in the other class claims attention. Supposing the Collector of a district who recommended a candidate whose name is entered in list *B* is transferred to another district, and his successor next year does not again nominate the same candidate but another, because every man has his own whims and fancies ; in that case the candidate nominated by the former Collector has no chance of getting a tahsídárship and his nomination is as it were cancelled. This practice is an injustice to the candidates whose names are entered in list *B* and greatly disheartens them. Such candidates have really prior claims and should get tahsídárships before the new candidates.

The *Kanauj Punch*, of the 15th May, represents illiterate Honorary Magistrates as such Magistrates. The Honesty of having their eyes covered with their hats, and as going about a room like blind men in search for law, which is represented as standing in a corner in the shape of an Englishman.

Circulation,
325 copies.

The *Asád* (Lucknow), of the 16th May, observes that Condemnation of the posting of Deputy Collectors and other officers to districts of which they are natives. no Tahsídár or Deputy Collector is posted to a district in which he owns any land. But this precaution is not enough. No Tahsídár or Deputy Collector should be posted to a district in which his father, brother or any other near relative is a landowner, or of which he is a native. At such places he will, *nolens volens*, have to show indulgence to his friends or relatives in cases in which they are concerned; and they might easily receive bribes from the men whose cases are pending before them, on the pretext of exercising their influence in their favour. There are Deputy Collectors and Subordinate Judges who are posted to the same districts in which their homes are situated, but the *Asád* does not like to indulge in personalities. Government can have no difficulty in finding them out by calling for lists from the district officers.

Circulation,
819 copies.

The *Tuti-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 8th May, complains Transfers of clerks from Meerut. that old and experienced clerks employed in the Revenue and Judicial Departments in Meerut have been transferred to other places, to their great inconvenience and loss. As Meerut was their native place, they managed to live on their small salaries somehow. But it will be difficult for them to make both ends meet elsewhere, and it should be no matter for surprise if clerks reduced to such straits are unable to keep their hands clean. The men have been transferred, not because they did not perform their duties properly, but because the tahsídárs desired to bring their own favourite clerks to Meerut from other places. Some of the old clerks,

Circulation,
310 copies.

who have not already been transferred, daily expect their order of transfer, as lists showing the names of clerks and their place of residence have been called for from every office. Young and conceited men of the Bania caste, who have received little or no education have been appointed tahsildárs and naib tahsildárs. They do no work themselves, but simply sign the papers presented to them, and sneak out of the tahsíls without the permission of the Collector. In conclusion, the editor observes that he would supply fuller information to the Lieutenant-Governor, if he were asked to do so.

Circulation,
94 copies.

The Almora Akhbár, of the 12th May, referring to the

Suggestion regarding
the construction of irri-
gation works in Kumaun.

existing scarcity of grain in the Ku-
maun district, asks Government to
construct canals in places such as

Salt, Kaklason, Silor, Rangod, Darna, &c., where there are as yet no means of irrigation. The canals in the Bhábar protect it from the effects of drought, and it has supplied a large quantity of grain to the affected tracts of land on the present occasion. Some years ago three or four canals were constructed, but as the works were not strong enough, they were abandoned and fell into disrepair. This time the canals should be properly constructed under the supervision of experienced Public Works officials. They had better be commenced at once as relief works.

Circulation,
450 copies.

The Prayág Samáchár (Allahabad), of the 12th May,

Orders regarding the
punctual attendance of
Magistrates in their
courts in the North-
Western Provinces and
Oudh.

states that some time ago the Allah-
abad High Court issued orders insist-
ing on the punctual attendance of
judicial civil officers. It is a matter
of satisfaction that the Local Govern-

ment has followed suit and has strictly enjoined all Magis-
trates to be present in their courts at 10 A. M. and to stop
work at 4 P. M. But it remains to be seen how far the
orders of the Local Government are carried out by the
Magistrates.

The same paper does not understand why those

The alleged objectionable proceedings of the Tahsildár of Mau, Báná.

officials in the Mau tahsíl whose alleged illegal proceedings have been denounced by the *Prayág Samáchár* have not been transferred from Mau, while others whose conduct is quite unobjectionable are being transferred to other places. The Tahsíldár of Mau was formerly Naib Tahsíldár in that very tahsíl and has been allowed to remain there for a long period. The *Prayág Samáchár* then refers to the following alleged objectionable proceedings of the tahsíldár :—(1) The tahsíldár is an intimate friend of Harbans, lambardar, who has made himself a terror to the people. Harbans instigated the murder of two Chaubes, and was sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment in consequence. A false charge has been brought against the editor in connection with the case of Bajpai. (2) Makbul Hasan, mukhtar, is a near relative of the tahsíldár, and the tahsíldár always gives decisions in favour of those men who engage the mukhtar's services. The tahsíldár gave the mukhtar contracts for the repair of the Mau-ghat, the Rájapur-ghat and the Saraiyan road for Rs. 40 Rs. 60 and Rs. 47, respectively ; but the mukhtar did not spend more than Re. 1-8-0 on the first work, about Rs. 11 on the second work, and an equally small sum on the last work. (3) The tahsíldár has built a Muhammadan mosque at Mau, for which the Hindus had to give land and stones free of charge. Some Hindus had also to contribute donations to meet the cost of the building. (4) As the editor has incurred the displeasure of the tahsíldár, and has sometimes to pay visits to Mau on business, he is afraid that the tahsíldár might ill-treat him on the occasion of a visit.

The same paper observes that it would appear that

The decision of a Magistrate in the case of a woman at Allahabad.

possession of a woman claimed by two men formed the subject of a criminal proceeding in a court at Allahabad, and that the court told her to live with whichever one she pleased. When all three came out of the court, the men pulled the woman each to his own side. Had the court asked the woman with whom she

liked to live and made her over to him, she would have been saved such rough treatment.

Circulation,
425 copies.

The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 8th May, observes that those men who are highly indignant at the ill-treatment of natives by European soldiers should remember that in every country soldiers are a little hard-hearted and cruel. But, of course, any soldier who misbehaves himself should be punished. If he is not punished, the Judge, whether he be a military or civil officer, is to blame. In judging of the conduct of Europeans towards natives, some allowance should be made for the circumstance that the former are the conquerors. It is almost impossible that the conquerors should treat the conquered as their equals.

Circulation,
219 copies.

The *Āsād* (Lucknow), of the 16th May, regrets to notice that kerosine oil has found its way even to the peasant's hut, and observes that the use of that oil is not only objectionable on the ground that a great deal of money goes out of the country in return for it, but that the oil is very inflammable and sets houses on fire, destroying property and lives. It is high time that steps should be taken to check its use by encouraging the cultivation of mustard and other oil-seeds. Cultivators, as a rule, are an ignorant class of people, and nothing can be expected from them. The landowners and talukdārs had better take the subject into consideration.

• EDUCATION.

Circulation,
1,500 copies.

The *Bhārat Jiwan* (Benares), of the 12th May, complains that although the Hindi character is abad University. the best and the Hindi language is very easy and is spoken by the bulk of the people in these provinces, Government has made Urdu the court language, and Hindi has been excluded from the Anglo-vernacular and the matriculation examinations. The Allahabad University has lately recommended the introduction of Sanskrit into all the school classes, commencing from the seventh, in place of Hindi. The proposal is a most

objectionable one and the Prayág Hindu Samaj has rightly resolved to enter a strong protest against it. A large conference had better be held at Allahabad to consider the subject. In conclusion, the *Bhárat Jiwan* publishes the memorandum which has been issued by the Prayág Hindu Samaj.

RAILWAY.

The *Hindustán* (Kálakankar), of the 16th May, regrets

Circulation.
500 copies.

The alleged unsatisfactory arrangements for the supply of water to passengers on the East Indian Railway.

to notice that the railway authorities have not made satisfactory arrangements for the supply of water to passengers even in May, which is

the hottest month in summer. A correspondent, who had lately occasion to travel by the East Indian line from Allahabad to Delhi, complains that passengers were exposed to great inconvenience from the want of water. At every station except Aligarh he found only one Hindu water-carrier who supplied very small quantities of water to some passengers during the short stay of the train. Numbers of passengers could not get a single drop of water. It was only at the Aligarh station, where there are more than one Hindu water-carrier, that the passengers who were in need of water could get a sufficient supply. There should be no less than four Hindu water-carriers at each station during the hot weather.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, Weekly or otherwise.	Name of Publisher.	Date of Paper.	Date of Recdpt. Circumlocution.
1	Agra Akhâr	Agra	Urdu	Weekly	Tajammul Hussain ...	May 7th	240 copies.
2	Agra Pustak	"	"	"	Amîr Khán ...	" 12th	200 "
3	Akhâr-i-Asam	Meerut	"	"	Muqarrab Hussain ...	" 13th	63 "
4	Alam-i-Tasvir	Cawnpore	Urdu-English, Bi-weekly	"	Rahmatu-l-lâh ...	" 6th & 13th,	200
5	Aligarh Institute Gazette.	Alligarh	"	"	Alîmu-l-lâh ...	" 13th & 17th,	487 copies (including 282 copies taken by Govt.)
6	Almora Akhâr	Almora	Hindi	Weekly	Sadâ Nand ...	" 12th	94 copies.
7	Amîru-l-Akhâr	Meerut	Urdu	"	Amîr Ali ...	" 8th	200 "
8	Ázâd	Lucknow	"	"	Ahmed Ali ...	" 16th	"
9	Bhârat Jiwan	Benares	Hindi	"	Rám Krishn Varma, ...	" 12th	219 "
10	Bhârat Sudashkâ Prastak.	Farukhabad	"	Monthly	Nârâyan Dás ...	For April ...	1,500 "
11	Bulbul-i-Hind	Moradabad	Urdu	Weekly	Kishan Sarûp ...	May 8th & 16th ...	160 "
12	Colonel	"	"	"	Banwâri Lal ...	May 1st, 8th and 16th.	...
13	Colvin Gazette	Unao	"	"	-	" 15th	140 copies.
14	Dabdâbâ-i-Qaisari	Bareilly	"	"	Lâkshman Prasad ...	" 16th	250 "
15	Dabdâbâ-i-Sikandarî	Rampur	"	"	Thâkûr Prasad ...	" 13th	450 "
16	Dâbîr-i-Hind	Agra	"	"	Muhammed Hussain, ...	" 12th	70 "
17	Hamard	Fyzabad	"	"	Amînu-l-dín, ...	" 10th	100 "
18	Hilâl	Moradabad	"	"	Samsam Ali ...	" 12th	...
					Ilahí Baksh ...	" 10th	15th

19	<i>Hindustán</i>	Hindi	Daily	... Gur Datt Sukla	14th to 18th,	500	"
20	<i>Hindustán</i>	Lucknow	Urdu	... Ganga Prasad Varma,	" 13th	300	"
		Jaipur	Hindi-Urdu	... Mahavir Prasad	" 10th & 14th,	100	"
21	<i>Jaipur Gazette</i>	Meerut	Urdu	... Bi-weekly	" 11th	125	"
22	<i>Jalvar-i-Ezadi</i>	Lucknow	Weekly	... Muhammed Khali	" 13th	17th	"
23	<i>Jubilee Paper</i>	Kanauj	Bi-monthly	... Yaqub Khan	" 16th	18th	"
24	<i>Kanayi Punch</i>	Lucknow	Weekly	... Bhaggu Khan	" 15th	16th	"
25	<i>Kárnáma</i>	Benares	Bi-weekly	... Muhammad Yaqub,	" 12th	15th	"
26	<i>Kásik Patriká</i>			Lakshmi Shankar	" 16th	17th	"
				Misra, M.A.			
27	<i>Káyasth Akhbar</i>	Lucknow	Urdu	... Weekly	8th & 16th,	1,200	copies.
28	<i>Káyasth Shuh Chintak</i> , Bareilly	Hindi	Hindi	... Budra Prasad	" 12th	18th	"
		Agra	Urdu	... Thákur Prasad	" 13th	17th	"
29	<i>Káyasth Uptárák</i>	Pilibhit	"	... Náriyan Prasad	" 8th	18th	"
30	<i>Khurshid-i-Sfáq</i>	Lucknow	"	... Mazhar Ahsan Khán,	" 14th	14th	"
31	<i>Mashír-i-Qaisar</i>	Cawnpore	"	... Ghulám Muhammad,	" 10th	14th	"
32	<i>Matla-i-Núr</i>	Bijnor	"	... Gauri Shankar	" 14th	14th	"
33	<i>Mehr-i-Nimroz</i>	Agra	"	... Karimul-láh	" 14th	18th	"
34	<i>Mujíd-i-Am</i>	Moradabad	"	... Tri-monthly, Ahmad Khán	" 10th	"	"
35	<i>Naiyer-i-Ázam</i>	Etawah	"	... Ajmád Ali	" 12th	15th	"
36	<i>Najmu-l-Akhbar</i>	Jaunpur	"	... Búhu-l-láh Khán	" 16th	17th	"
37	<i>Najmu-l-Hind</i>	Cawnpore	"	... Muhammed Muhsin,	" 12th	13th	"
38	<i>Nuru-l-Anwár</i>	Harda	"	... Abdu-l-Hamid	" 10th	17th	"
39	<i>Nyáya Sudhá</i>	Lucknow	Urdu	... Wásudeva Bháskar	" 14th	17th	"
40	<i>Oudh Akhbar</i>			... Sheo Prasad	12th to 17th,	13th to 17th,	540 copies (including 94 copies taken by Govt.)
41	<i>Oudh Punch</i>	Allahabad	Hindi	... Weekly	8th	13th	425 copies.
42	<i>Prayág Samáchár</i>	Benares	Urdu	... Dewaki Nandan	" 12th	" 16th	450 "
43	<i>Rafiu-l-Akhbar</i>	Moradabad	"	... Ghulám Hussain	" 10th	13th	300 "
44	<i>Rahbar</i>			... Partab Kishun			100 "

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	CIRCULATION.		
							DATE OF RECEIPT.	1890.	1890.
45	<i>Rahnumá-i-Chungi</i>	Agra	Urdu	Monthly	Ghafur Baksh	For Jan. & Feb.	May 18th	50 copies.	
46	<i>Sajjan Kirti Sudhíkar</i>	Udaipur	Hindi	Weekly	Banshi Dhar	May 12th	" 17th	108 "	
47	<i>Subodh Sindhu</i>	Khandwa	Máráthi	"	Lakshman Anant	" 14th	" "	275 "	
48	<i>Tohsa-i-Hind</i>		Hindi	"	Prayagi.				
49	<i>Táti-i-Hind</i>	Bijnor	Urdu	"	Jairaj Singh	" 13th	15th	240 "	
			Meerut	"	Sajjad Husain	" 8th	" "	310 "	

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